

D-6876

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July

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Dr. A.D. Wall,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg,
12 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Dear Dr. Wall,

I thank you for the anti-British pamphlet forwarded with your note of July 14. Kentwell, the author, is Eurasian, and bears a grudge against the British community in general and Sir Peter Grain in particular. He is editor of an anti-foreign paper styled "Voice of New China" with editorial offices at Nanking and operating with Japanese subsidy. This grudge originated when on his return from England after completing a university course he found he was not sufficiently white to permit of his joining the Shanghai Club.

With the situation as it is, there is little we can do with him although he has been seen in Shanghai from time to time. He renounced British nationality some years ago and to bring him before the Shanghai Special District Court at the moment, especially on a political charge, would embarrass the poor old judges no end.

Yours sincerely,

HR

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J.R.
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Police
9. 1938.
CONFIDENTIAL
Date

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D.C. (w)

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MAY 1938
SPECIAL

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b. c. (Sp. Bri)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date April 30, 1938.

Subject The China Outlook - Vol. 1, No. 5, dated April 3, 1938.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford D.S.

In accordance with instructions received, copies of The China Outlook, Vol. 1, No. 5 dated April 3, 1938, were handed to Mr. Ford of the Chinese Affairs Section of H.B.M. Consulate-General and to Mr. Moret, Officer i/c French Police Political Section, during the morning of April 30.

Mr. Moret, in expressing his thanks for this particular publication, stated that enquiries would be immediately instituted to ascertain whether KENTWELL had complied with the French Concession regulations regarding the registration of journals - i.e. - whether he had forwarded copies of this issue to the Police and to the French Consulate-General. In the event that he had not, KENTWELL would be called to French Police Headquarters, fined and advised to refrain from printing further articles of the type contained in this edition. Should he then fail to comply with these requirements, steps would be taken to cancel his registration. Mr. Moret added that he would advise this office as to how the matter is finally dealt with.

FILE

DBR.
1/0

D.C. (Special Branch).



J. Pitts
D. S.

M

TELEPHONE 15047-48

DR. E. L. MARSH
DR. E. G. GAUNTLETT
DR. T. M. BURTON
DR. A. D. WALL
DR. S. K. SQUIRES
DR. I. G. ANDERSON

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund, 17

SHANGHAI, July 14th 1939.

T. Robertson Esq.,
Asst. Comm. Special Branch,
S.I. Police,

Dear Mr Robertson,

I enclose an anti-British pamphlet
received recently. As it appears to be circulated by agents
who give an address in the Settlement I am forwarding it to
you in case there is any action you can take in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Wall

A.D. Wall.

FILE
28.8.39

FILE
28.8.39

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

f/c
To *A/C* Shanghai, *15 May 1937*
Special Branch

The American Root Tip
phoned stating the
"China Outlook" has
resumed publication, so
I requested that the recent
issues be sent to us
and charged monthly.

E. B. C.

DC. B. C.
E. B. C.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch ~~Station~~

Date. May 19, 1937.

Subject. China Outlook - Anti-British publication by W.L.K. Kentwell.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

According to information from the Chinese
Censorship Bureau, the publisher of the "China Outlook"
applied to the Shanghai City Government for registration
about six months ago.

When enquiries were made by the Chinese Authorities
as to the application, the paper ceased publication and
consequently no certificate has been issued.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C; (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date June 28 19 37.

Subject (in full) The China Outlook.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Dr. Hung Chi after being further consulted in the matter, advises that an official letter be addressed to him or his Commissioner by the S.M.P. enquiring whether the China Outlook has been properly registered with the Chinese Authorities. He also suggests that the letter should make no mention of the nature of the contents whether anti-British or pro-German, etc.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P.A.

As suggested plan



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Branch *Sept 17, 1937*
REPORT

Date June 2, 1937.

Subject China Outlook.

Made by D.S. Hocking.

Forwarded by *J. C. Hocking*

Enquiries regarding the China Outlook are still proceeding; as yet the name and whereabouts of the printing office has not been ascertained. The periodical is published by Mr. L. K. Kentwell and distributed through the International Industrial Corporation, the office of which is located in Room 603, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road. As far as is known only one bookshop offers the China Outlook for sale - the Ziang Kee Book Shop, 631 Szechuen Road. It is uncertain exactly how many copies of the "Outlook" have been published; though intended as a weekly publication it has been appearing on different dates only twice each month, the issue dated May 1st 1937 being labelled Vol. VI, No. 9.

More definite information is being sought as to the printing office of the China Outlook and the number of copies printed since the first issue.

*DBA.
3/6*

*S2
Am) for the News for
C. H. Gnr.*

D. S. Hocking.

D.C. (Special Branch)



*5 copies of China
Outlook sent to Dr
Huang 3/6/37 for
reference. Jan*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 60.

S.2, Special Branch. ~~Standard~~

REPORT

Date April 3, 1937.

Subject China Outlook.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Enquiries made at the City Government show that the Ministry of Interior has not replied to the application of the China Outlook for registration. This was not the real reason for the suspension of the publication which, in the opinion of Dr. Hung, may have been caused by financial difficulties.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

*Copy sent to Mr. Alexander**DBK**3/4**FILE**DBK**5/4*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. 5 Special Branch/XXXX.

Date March 31, 1937.

Subject (in full).

"CHINA OUTLOOK"

Made by C.A. J.A. Cook

Forwarded by

Arrangements were made in January of this year through the Chinese-American Publishing Co., 160 Nanking Road, from whom the Special Branch receives several weekly and monthly publications to obtain for us the "China Outlook" for the present 1937 year.

The subscription money was paid in advance and the Chinese-American Publishing Co. sent us regularly the issues of this publication until recently when they ceased.

Investigations made at the office of the Chinese-American Publishing Co. show that the "China Outlook" people did not send the March issue and both the offices in Kiukiang, Honan Roads are closed down and all telephones disconnected.

The Chinese American Publishing Co. report that the sheriff of the "China Outlook" did not call for the subscription money, so the amount will be refunded to us.

Copy to Mr. Alexander

Copy sent

DBR

W.D.

C. A.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S 2

Have you any further to add?
You will note however a report
was found to Dr. Heng.



Gunboat Policy Of The British Controlled S. M. C.

The forcible barricading of the exits of 120 houses in the early hours of the morning last Thursday occupied by Chinese tenants adjoining the extra-Settlement roads is a high-handed action on the part of the British controlled area of the International Settlement of Shanghai and closely resembles early British gunboat policy toward China. These houses which are being blockaded occupy the frontage of Tifeng and Bubbling Well Roads exits of Lane 361, Yu Yuen Road, and consist of three-storied foreign-style houses. These houses are on Chinese territory but due to the S. M. C.'s scheme of road extension, they find that they are obliged to use exits bordering on the roads controlled by the Settlement. The action of the S. M. C. is said to be a test case against Chinese tenants who refuse to pay rates to the Settlement authorities on the ground that the houses are on Chinese territory. The contention of the Shanghai Municipal Council is that those residents whose houses front on or have access to the Settlement roads constructed by the S. M. C. and who enjoy the facilities and services rendered by utility companies in the Settlement, should pay for these services. It is a long history which goes back to the time when the Settlement authorities under the pretext that the Land Regulations gave them the right to extend their roads into Chinese territory, began a systematic planning to invade Chinese territory with hardly any opposition from the feeble-minded Manchu regime. But ten years ago when the virile Nationalist Government began to function in adjoining territory, a very strong opposition was put up and halted further road extension on the part of the Settlement authorities. The road extension scheme of the S. M. C. was to increase its revenue by collecting taxes from houses and shops adjoining extra-Settlement roads, and it was done for a mercenary purpose to enrich the Settlement.

The secretary-general of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, Mr. O. K. Yui, has lodged a verbal protest with the S. M. C. and denounced the Council's action as without legal foundation. He has advised the tenants along the extra-Settlement roads to pay "reasonable" compensation for the sewer and drainage system and other Council facilities they are enjoying. Mr. Yui, it is learned from reliable sources, was to explain that a modus vivendi was reached last year by the Council and the City Government for the solution of the long-standing extra-Settlement problem. If the tenants are unwilling to pay the "compensation" directly to the Council, payments may be made with the City Government which will make due arrangements with the Council to forward the payments in accordance with peculiar situations in various districts, Mr. Yui was to suggest, it is learned. The high-handed action of the Council in blockading exits of houses occupied by Chinese tenants adjoining extra-Settlement roads is bound to have unpleasant reactions among the Chinese residents in the Settlement as a whole. It is inconceivable that the foreign Council should act as they did in barricading these exits in order to enforce payments of taxes which are altogether too high, that is, 12 per cent of the rental value of the houses. The courts are open to the Council if they have a good case

against the Chinese tenants who refuse to pay their rates to the S. M. C. Instead, the Council resorted to brute force, thereby illegally depriving the residents of their freedom of movement.

The Chinese Government should take strong action against the Settlement authorities for taking the law in their hands by closing up exits of houses occupied by Chinese citizens. The Shanghai Municipal Council will have to face some very unpleasant actions in the immediate future. Threats to sue the Council for its illegal action were freely made by the blockaded householders. These threats followed a strong-worded letter presented to the S. M. C. Secretary by a group of tenants, in which the Council was roundly assailed for abusing its power in falsely and illegally depriving the residents of their freedom of movement. Furthermore, the Council has committed another illegal act by cutting drainage and sewage outlets to these houses. It is an act of aggression against Chinese sovereign rights on the part of the British controlled area of the International Settlement of Shanghai by barricading the exits of Chinese houses on Chinese territory. It shows that the British authorities controlling the destiny of the foreign Settlement here show scant courtesy for the feelings of the Chinese people.

The time has now come when China should demand the immediate retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai. The British imperialists by using an American figure head in the person of Mr. Sterling Fessenden, the Secretary-General of the S. M. C. try to justify themselves and to the world that the Settlement is an international organization, but every resident in Shanghai knows that the Settlement is under effective British control from the Commissioner of Police down to the ordinary policeman except the American figure head. These men are all imported from Britain and all important and responsible positions are in the hands of white subjects of King George. The thousand and odd Indian policemen are imported to serve the interests of their imperialistic British masters. The Indians, we understand, would serve anyone who pays them. They are out for hire, hence the men comprising the Indian army would turn against their own people for the sake of British gold. The Chinese are not for hire in that way. It is suggested that all Chinese in the service of the British controlled area of the International Settlement of Shanghai should dissociate themselves from the illegal acts of their British masters who have seen fit to browbeat the Chinese tenants occupying houses built on Chinese soil, although adjoining extra-Settlement roads. The S. M. C. has thrown down the gauntlet and China must accept the challenge, because settlements and concessions on Chinese soil are sapping the life-blood of the Chinese nation. They should be handed back to China as speedily as possible. It is because of the existence of these concessions and settlements which makes it possible for privileged persons to defy Chinese law which could not be enforced within these foreign areas detrimental to China's sovereign rights.

CONFIDENTIAL
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 3, Special

REPORT

Date Jan. 18, 1937.

Subject L.K. Kentwell's Publication "The China Outlook".

Made by C.A. Cook.

Forwarded by

E. J. Lee, P.S.

76 5 401

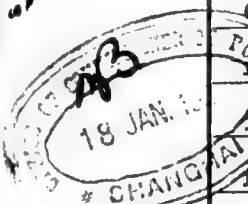
Left in the lurch by his friends of the Kuomintang of which organization he was one of the first members, Kentwell has always sought a subsidy for his journalist occupation. Some three months ago, he approached the late Mr. N.E.B. Ezra by letter offering his services and his publication to foster the anti-Nazi movement, which offer was politely refused. He then offered his services and publication to Herr Paul Paelz, the official press agent for the local Nazis Party, who likewise rejected the offer.

However, during the absence of Herr S. Lahrmann, Chief of the local Nazis Party, Herr L. Dohse, who is acting for Lahrmann, promised Kentwell to mention favourably and support him on Lahrmann's return. In the hopes of securing the subsidy Kentwell has now published articles favourable to Germany and has promised to support the movement of Nanking joining the German-Japanese anti-communist front. Although Kentwell was refused some time ago by Signor Bos of the local Italian Fascist Party in the former's request for financial support, it is now alleged that he will obtain some monetary help and has started in to publish sundry articles showing Italy and the Italians in favourable aspects. Kentwell has opened new premises at No.113 Kiukiang Road, Room 603, Telephone No.14517. On the door of this new office, which consists of several rooms, is printed "INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION" and it is alleged that this suite of rooms is intended for the furtherance of the new political policy of creating a solid front against the 'Third Internationale' by Japan, Germany and Italy.

The monetary support obtained by Kentwell at present

Dr. Hung informed accordingly. The application for registration is still pending with City Government.

*I
Dr. Hung C.K.
might be informed
verbally of the
facts recorded.
Presumably the
paper is registered
as China Outlook.*



II C.D.I. 1206

To note

above instructions

18 JAN 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

is received by him from the newly established Japanese Office situated in Morrison Road for the purpose of inducing China to join the Alliance. This office is managed by the Tokio War Office and the Japanese Metropolitan Police Board.

Attached herewith is Kentwell's first issue of this year's "China Outlook", the perusal of which will help to confirm the foregoing.

John F. Carr

Clerical Assistant.

D. C.

D. C. Special Branch.

Copies of this magazine will be received regularly.

John 18/11

PA

Have we knowledge of
a paper edited by
Kentwell

also

China Outlook ?



S.S.

DBR

7/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 876

Special Branch S. 5. ~~6. 1. 35~~

REPORT

Date. October 11, 1935.

Subject. The "China Outlook", an English Language Weekly.

Made by. C.A. Loh Sih Kya.

Forwarded by.

Chen core D.P.I.

Sir,

With reference to the remarks of the D. C. (Special Branch) appended to attached report on the "China Outlook", an English language weekly, this publication applied at the beginning of this month through the local Chinese Authorities, for registration with the Ministry of Interior, Nanking. No reply to the application has been received locally.

Enquiries as to the ownership of this publication show that it is owned by L.K. Kentwell, who also owned the short-lived newspaper "The Judicial Daily News" (司法日報).

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.S.I. Moore
(S3 and S5)

Please peruse each issue of this publication and bring articles of special interest appearing in it to my notice.

W.B.

Notes C 12/10/35
Shen

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch S. 5

Station 6876

REPORT

Date. Sept. 14, 1935.

Subject. The "China Outlook", an English language weekly.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya

Forwarded by

John Moore

Sir,

The "China Outlook", an English language weekly, is published by Mr. Kentwell, a British lawyer, who has renounced his British nationality and is now a Chinese citizen.

The office of this magazine is located in the same premises as Mr. Kentwell's office, No. 505 Honan Road.

The first issue of this periodical appeared on July 25, 1935. 500 copies are printed for each issue. The printing is done by the Tai Kee 泰記 Printing Shop, No. 35 Boundary Road.

The object of this magazine is to conduct propaganda in favour of China. In its issues of August 17 and 31 (copies attached) appear cartoons directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Huang Wen Hsing, the editor of this magazine, is better known as Huang Hsien Chao, 黃憲昭, a Cantonese, who was formerly a Professor in Yenching University, Peiping.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch)

\$5

Please ascertain if any steps have been taken to have this publication registered. Would it be possible that it is owned by someone who enjoys subterritoriality? Please attach recent issues and mark particularly objectionable parts.

Noted.
10/19

JH

DC Sp Bd

2876

Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

Shanghai Agents:

Chinese Commercial Publishing House

Room 304-306 LIZA Building, Cr. Nanking and Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI

L. H. Kentwell
Editor & Publisher

8 Drum Tower Villa,

Nanking, July 1, 1939.

There are many who attribute these anti-British demonstrations to inspired acts and that the Chinese people are incapable or would not voluntarily turn against Britain. Such notions are fallacious. Delving into past records of anti-British demonstrations one will find that the Chinese people possess a long memory and eventually when the fact dawns that Britain has been pulling the strings behind the scene for her own selfish interests, and to the detriment of the Chinese nation and people, the people are not slow to demonstrate openly their resentment at such low-down, underhanded political intriguing.

Britain, and the British traders, have made millions upon millions of Chinese dollars, but what has Britain done for China in return? Did it ever occur to the British Government or the British merchant princes to found a university or hospital on Chinese soil, as Rockefeller did when he established the Peking Union Medical College and the P.U.M.C. Hospital? It is on record that the princely house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. made thirty million taels out of the opium trade in the short period of five years. The Sassoons and the Davids are also included in this category of shameful opium traffickers.

Can it be wondered, then, that the Chinese people, patient as they are, are stirred up occasionally to give vent to their justified anti-British feelings?

The Tientsin affair and all further anti-British action can only be construed as just retribution for her past policy in this country. New China and Japan cannot ignore Britain's evil role in East Asia. They are prepared to act to suppress such evil.

Before concluding my remarks on the Tientsin Blockade, it is interesting to recall the disgraceful deportation of the German and Austrian communities including women and children in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, at the instigation of Britain, in 1919. The mandate for the deportation was only issued two days before signing of the Armistice and the actual deportation took place on March 6 and 10, 1919, or several months after the conclusion of hostilities. The German and Austrian communities underwent terrible hardships as a result of this act, but the Chinese Government succumbed to the pressure of the British Government and took the drastic step, even though it was obliged to raise a loan of \$500,000 from some allied banks to cover the expense involved.

Faithfully yours,

Editor, "VOICE OF NEW CHINA".

FILE

20/7

"VOICE OF NEW CHINA"

A Bi-Lingual Fortnightly
Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK
Shanghai Agents:

Chinese Commercial Publishing House
Rooms 304-306 LIZA Building, Cr. Nanking and Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI

L. K. Kentwell

Editor & Publisher

8 Drum Tower Villa,

July 1, 1939.

Nanking

Sir,

The present wave of anti-British feeling and the anti-British campaign are but the culmination of Britain's own acts of perfidy in this country and the just retribution for the suffering and misery she has caused the Chinese people.

There are many who attribute these anti-British demonstrations to inspired acts and that the Chinese people are incapable or would not voluntarily turn against Britain. Such notions are fallacious. Delving into past records of anti-British demonstrations one will find that the Chinese people possess a long memory and eventually when the fact dawns that Britain has been pulling the strings behind the scene for her own selfish interests, and to the detriment of the Chinese nation and people, the people are not slow to demonstrate openly their resentment at such low-down, underhanded political intriguing.

It will be recalled that during the 1926 Northern Expedition of the Nationalists an intense boycott against Britain was carried out by the former Chiang regime, the outcome being the virtual standstill of all British business in China and practically all British ships were forced to tie up pending the cessation of the boycott which lasted 18 long months.

Britain, and the British traders, have made millions upon millions of Chinese dollars, but what has Britain done for China in return? Did it ever occur to the British Government or the British merchant princes to found a university or hospital on Chinese soil, as Rockefeller did when he established the Peking Union Medical College and the P.U.M.C. Hospital? It is on record that the princely house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. made thirty million taels out of the opium trade in the short period of five years. The Sassoons and the Davids are also included in this category of shameful opium traffickers.

Utilising the potent opium as a weapon, Britain drained dry China's trade sources of wealth, and millions of Chinese became victims of the pernicious drug. What she could not attain through opium, Britain obtained through the use of force and by the savage use of her warships and armed intervention. When the epoch of force expired, Britain entered into a period of intrigue and financial pressure. Impoverished China needed funds for development, so Britain came forward to "help." What hypocrisy! Yes, help for her own interests. To the devil with the Chinese people! They only existed, according to British aims and plans, as a means to enrich British coffers, but out of those ill-gotten millions not a cent went towards the people who made it possible for Britain to attain her predominant position in the Far East.

Can it be wondered, then, that the Chinese people, patient as they are, are stirred up occasionally to give vent to their justified anti-British feelings?

Today we have the Tientsin episode which is but one of the demonstrations against Britain which are now sweeping the whole country. They are faced with the first serious challenge issued by New China and Japan. There is no room for sympathy in such cases, especially when through British greed, avarice and hypocrisy, the Chinese people are made to suffer continuously.

The Tientsin affair and all further anti-British action can only be construed as just retribution for her past policy in this country. New China and Japan cannot ignore Britain's evil role in East Asia. They are prepared to act to suppress such evil.

Apart from the disastrous anti-British boycott of 1926-7, Britain was humiliated by the Chiang regime to whom Britain was compelled to hand back her concessions in Hankow, Kiukiang, Chingkiang and Weihaiwei. The Tientsin British concession would have also fallen into the Chinese net, but for the stupidity of Wellington Koo who was then the Foreign Minister of the Peking regime under General Wu Pei-fu. Anyhow, the British concession in Tientsin is doomed.

Before concluding my remarks on the Tientsin Blockade, it is interesting to recall the disgraceful deportation of the German and Austrian communities including women and children in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, at the instigation of Britain, in 1919. The mandate for the deportation was only issued two days before signing of the Armistice and the actual deportation took place on March 6 and 10, 1919, or several months after the conclusion of hostilities. The German and Austrian communities underwent terrible hardships as a result of this act, but the Chinese Government succumbed to the pressure of the British Government and took the drastic step, even though it was obliged to raise a loan of \$500,000 from some allied banks to cover the expense involved.

British hatred for her enemies, even after the war was over, took no cognizance of the human elements involved, and the shameful act was carried out. The British are always proud to boast of their chivalry, but that act will go down in history as a cowardly blow against a fallen enemy. Has just retribution overtaken them in the form of the Tientsin blockade?

Faithfully yours,



Editor, "VOICE OF NEW CHINA".

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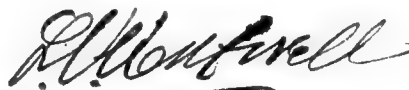
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Faithfully yours,



Editor, "VOICE OF NEW CHINA".

FILE

6876
7 5 41
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

May 6, 1941

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.6876

Subject :- Publication of an article in the "Voice of New China" entitled "Shanghai Ratepayers Annual Meeting" slandering the British and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
(for information).

71 5 41
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FILE

S. 5, Special Branch,

May 5, 1941.

Publication of an article in the "Voice of New China" entitled "Shanghai Ratepayers Annual Meeting" slandering the British and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Acting on verbal instructions from A.C.

(Special Branch) regarding an article entitled "Shanghai Ratepayers Annual Meeting" appearing in the April 1st issue of the "Voice of New China" Magazine, which definitely slanders the British and the methods adopted by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

This magazine which is a bi-lingual fortnightly is published in Nanking and operates with Japanese subsidy. Its editor-in-chief and publisher is one named Lawrence Kentwell, B.A. (Oxon) LL.B. (Columbia University, N.Y.)

Enquiries by C.D.C. 230 Chang Yeh revealed that the agents for the "Voice of New China" is the Sino-British Publishing Co. at Room 304 Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, and is rented in the name of Kentwell.

As instructed by A.C. (Special Branch), efforts have been made to obtain 4 copies dated 1st April of the "Voice of New China." However, up to the present this office has only been able to obtain one copy (attached) from the Sino-British Publishing Co. where it was learned that magazines arrive from Nanking and from there are sent out in Shanghai only to subscribers and not put on local sale. (Efforts will be made to obtain 3 more copies of this issue.)

* For further information please find attached file No. S.B. D-6876 "Voice of New China."

Certified true copy.

J. L. Blue
CLK.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, *Station*

REPORT

Date *May 5,* 1941.

Subject: Publication of an article in the "Voice of new China" entitled "Shanghai Ratepayers Annual Meeting" slandering the British and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Made by *D.S.I. Nancarrow* Forwarded by *C.D.I. Tabrum*



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A. C. (Special Branch).

Nancarrow
D. S. I.

"VOICE OF NEW CHINA"

A Bi-Lingual Fortnightly
Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

Shanghai Agents:
Chinese Commercial Publishing House
Rooms 304-306 LIZA Building, Cr. Nanking and Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI

L. K. Kentwell
Editor & Publisher

8 Drum Tower Villa,
Nanking
July 1, 1939.

Sir,

The present wave of anti-British feeling and the anti-British campaign are but the culmination of Britain's own acts of perfidy in this country and the just retribution for the suffering and misery she has caused the Chinese people.

There are many who attribute these anti-British demonstrations to inspired acts and that the Chinese people are incapable or would not voluntarily turn against Britain. Such notions are fallacious. Delving into past records of anti-British demonstrations one will find that the Chinese people possess a long memory and eventually when the fact dawns that Britain has been pulling the strings behind the scene for her own selfish interests, and to the detriment of the Chinese nation and people, the people are not slow to demonstrate openly their resentment at such low-down, underhanded political intriguing.

It will be recalled that during the 1926 Northern Expedition of the Nationalists an intense boycott against Britain was carried out by the former Chiang regime, the outcome being the virtual standstill of all British business in China and practically all British ships were forced to tie up pending the cessation of the boycott which lasted 18 long months.

Britain, and the British traders, have made millions upon millions of Chinese dollars, but what has Britain done for China in return? Did it ever occur to the British Government or the British merchant princes to found a university or hospital on Chinese soil, as Rockefeller did when he established the Peking Union Medical College and the P.U.M.C. Hospital? It is on record that the princely house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. made thirty million taels out of the opium trade in the short period of five years. The Sassoons and the Davids are also included in this category of shameful opium traffickers.

Utilising the potent opium as a weapon, Britain drained dry China's trade sources of wealth, and millions of Chinese became victims of the pernicious drug. What she could not attain through opium, Britain obtained through the use of force and by the savage use of her warships and armed intervention. When the epoch of force expired, Britain entered into a period of intrigue and financial pressure. Impoverished China needed funds for development, so Britain came forward to "help." What hypocrisy! Yes, help for her own interests. To the devil with the Chinese people! They only existed, according to British aims and plans, as a means to enrich British coffers, but out of those ill-gotten millions not a cent went towards the people who made it possible for Britain to attain her predominant position in the Far East.

Can it be wondered, then, that the Chinese people, patient as they are, are stirred up occasionally to give vent to their justified anti-British feelings?

Today we have the Tientsin episode which is but one of the demonstrations against Britain which are now sweeping the whole country. They are faced with the first serious challenge issued by New China and Japan. There is no room for sympathy in such cases, especially when through British greed, avarice and hypocrisy, the Chinese people are made to suffer continuously.

The Tientsin affair and all further anti-British action can only be construed as just retribution for her past policy in this country. New China and Japan cannot ignore Britain's evil role in East Asia. They are prepared to act to suppress such evil.

Apart from the disastrous anti-British boycott of 1926-7, Britain was humiliated by the Chiang regime to whom Britain was compelled to hand back her concessions in Hankow, Kiukiang, Chingkiang and Weihaiwei. The Tientsin British concession would have also fallen into the Chinese net, but for the stupidity of Wellington Koo who was then the Foreign Minister of the Peking regime under General Wu Pei-fu. Anyhow, the British concession in Tientsin is doomed.

Before concluding my remarks on the Tientsin Blockade, it is interesting to recall the disgraceful deportation of the German and Austrian communities including women and children in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, at the instigation of Britain, in 1919. The mandate for the deportation was only issued two days before signing of the Armistice and the actual deportation took place on March 6 and 10, 1919, or several months after the conclusion of hostilities. The German and Austrian communities underwent terrible hardships as a result of this act, but the Chinese Government succumbed to the pressure of the British Government and took the drastic step, even though it was obliged to raise a loan of \$500,000 from some allied banks to cover the expense involved.

British hatred for her enemies, even after the war was over, took no cognizance of the human elements involved, and the shameful act was carried out. The British are always proud to boast of their chivalry, but that act will go down in history as a cowardly blow against a fallen enemy. Has just retribution overtaken them in the form of the Tientsin blockade?

Faithfully yours,

L. K. Kentwell

Editor, "VOICE OF NEW CHINA",

FILE
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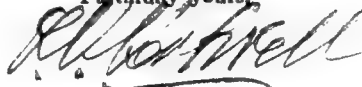
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Editor, "VOICE OF NEW CHINA".

Received by D.S. Pires on July 11, 1979
from Mr. L. Klamer, manager
of Shanghai Insurance Co.
(Netherlands Consulate), 250
Spekman Road.

S.B. 74

SHANGHAI
25-7-40
6F76

July 1, 1940

VOICE OF NEW CHINA

Libellous Attack on Our Editor

The venomous pen of the editor of the Chungking-owned, American-registered "*China Press*," is again at work, our Editor being the butt of the attack on this occasion.

In its daily "scandal" column, this yellow sheet launched a scurrilous and libellous attack on the person of our Editor, labelling him a "portly, red faced Briton, who has carried the torch against the British Empire these many years.

Mr. Kentwell is neither red-faced nor portly, but is a gentleman of 57, of a fighting and athletic type, with the best admixture of Chinese blood in his veins, of which fact he feels proud and happy. He claims China as his motherland and renounced his British nationality 14 years ago.

It is true, however, that he has "carried the torch against the British Empire these many years," and although an Oxford graduate he has always fought against the English enslavement of China, and English arrogance and racial discrimination.

He is also a protagonist for the abolition of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of concessions and settlements.

Instead of indulging in "mud-slinging," the "*China Press*" would do well to change its general tone, and by following the policy of the "VOICE OF NEW CHINA," it would be doing China a real service.

Rey

A CONDEMNATION

and a Warning to the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement

The announcement that the Municipal budget for the coming year faces a deficit of \$10,000,000 comes as a bomb-shell to the large cosmopolitan community of Shanghai. It has also caused great panic and consternation. It also proves to the hilt that all that the Council's critics have written and spoken in the past regarding the inefficiency and corruption which pervades the Council is true. For the sake of so-called loyalty towards a few privileged "imported from England" employees, the Council has sacrificed the whole Shanghai community. By its persistence in maintaining a luxurious pension scheme for its retired English employees, the Council has sucked dry the pockets of the Shanghai ratepayers, the great majority of whom are poor, hardworking Chinese.

Even now, when the spotlight is turned fully on the misdeeds and inefficiency of the Council, there are still some sympathisers left who try to condone the Council's mistakes. These sympathisers are to be found chiefly among the foreign residents. To them we say: Your sympathy is misplaced. You consider only the welfare of the foreign employees of the Council. You pity the poor foreign policeman who risks his life for a few hundred paltry Chinese dollars; but have you stopped to consider that Chinese, Indian and Russian policemen also risk their lives, not for a few *hundred* paltry dollars but for a few *tens* of dollars? Is a Chinese, Indian or Russian life worth less than that of an Englishman?

Has there ever been a public accounting of the Tls. 81,000,000 realised by the Council from the sale of the Electricity Department to the Shanghai Power Company? What has happened to this large sum of money? Swallowed up in the maws of the pension fund?

For months past, there has been a shameless exploitation of the Shanghai public by food, fuel and rent profiteers. What has the Council done to put a stop to this public crime? Has the Council ever done anything to emulate the example of the French Concession authorities, or asked for co-operation from Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Special Municipality to prevent and stop this evil? No. All they have done is to allow further burdens to be placed on the Shanghai public, such as the outrageous electricity and gas surcharges.

The people of Shanghai must rise up as one and resist any attempt on the part of the Council to impose further burdens. They must remember that all additional payments coming out of their pockets will go towards paying fat, luxurious pensions to the few privileged Englishmen who have retired in comfort to their home-land, and what is left over will be used for payment of exaggerated salaries to present English employees of the Council.

The Council, by their own admission, is at present in a bankrupt state, and thus fit only to go into the receiver's hands. Liabilities can only be met with the realisable assets. Therefore, pensions as well as present expenditures must be drastically cut in proportion to the net assets.

We demand the immediate resignation of the Council, and the appointment of a committee to supervise the winding-up of its affairs prior to the retrocession of the International Settlement to its rightful owners, China!

6876

TRANSLATION OF TWO ARTICLES APPEARING IN CHINESE SUPPLEMENT
OF "VOICE OF CHINA" OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1939

RECALL OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to China, is nothing but an envoy of the bandit clique in Chungking. He is the main stumbling-block to rapprochement between Japan and New China.

As envoy to the Chungking Government, he should stay in Chungking instead of in Shanghai. Does he intend to act as a spy for the Chungking Government in Shanghai? He may support the anti-Japanese activities of the Chungking Government by supplying all sorts of messages. Anti-Japanese element Kerr should be eradicated. We demand his recall.

THE FATE OF THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the International Settlement has been well utilized by the bandits to perpetrate all sorts of vicious acts.

British subjects are in full control of the International Settlement to the disregard of the interests of the Chinese people and other foreign nationals. All sorts of corrupt practices are being openly perpetrated by them.

In short, the International Settlement is a base of British influence. We should, therefore, take effective measures to recover the Settlement.

D.C. Sp. Ba.

Sir

M. Kentwell
Calhoun

C. 2/10

7/2

AUG 21 1939

Clumsy Propaganda

A GERMAN FRIEND has just brought us an "Open Letter to the Shanghai American Community et als", received by him—presumably in his capacity as part of the "et als"—through the post. Several others have mentioned it and we gather that it has been broadcast throughout Shanghai at considerable cost in money and trouble.

We don't think much of the letter but it is worth comment. Some time ago it was sent us for publication in the Post's correspondence columns. After careful perusal we filed it in the waste-basket. The author, Mr. L. K. Kentwell, who is not an American, telephoned to inquire into its disposition and we said that as he edited his own publication we felt it might be just as well for us to stick to our respective spheres rather than cut in on space ordinarily reserved for the general letter-writing public.

The letter is a rabble-rousing effort, based on the resignation of Mr. Fessenden from the S. M. C. It points out the fact that relatively few Americans work for the Council as compared with British. It also drags in the British default on debts and its general tone is summed up by a sentence saying: "Shanghai Britishers expect American help when they are in trouble, but when trouble is over they will not give 'two hoots' for the Americans."

We're not out to defend the S. M. C. employment policies or the British attitude on debts. We don't think much of either and we could remember a few more British mistakes if we set ourselves to the job. The British would have equal lack of trouble in finding valid fault with Americans, we suspect. The thing that interests us about Mr. Kentwell's effort to build a fire from admittedly dry tinder is that he is a far from disinterested party. His "Voice of New China" is published in Nanking as a "Voice of Dai Nippon" in everything but name. In printing his present "open letter" and spending plenty of somebody's money with the post office to send it around to an extremely catholic mailing-list he is likely only to arouse resentment as a meddler whose motives cannot under the circumstances be above suspicion.

We say this with no personal animus toward Mr. Kentwell, whose rather extensive record does not so far include any trouble with ourselves. He flatters our nationality when he says that "we prefer American democracy and square-dealing to British snobbery, intrigue and hypocrisy". But he is not a Briton, he is not an American, he is not a Japanese, and he does not represent the Chinese. He is trying to fish in troubled waters and we do not regard the performance as admirable. It isn't, in fact, even a good job of fishing.

FILE

P. Kentwell

D. C. G. Bond

C 37/4

"VOICE OF NEW CHINA"

A Bi-Lingual Fortnightly

Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

Shanghai Agents:

Chinese Commercial Publishing House

Rooms 304-306 LIZA Building, Cr. Nanking and Szechuen Roads

SHANGHAI



K. Kentwell B. A. (Oxon), L.L.B.,

Returned via (New York)

W. H. Fisher

IT Drum Tower Villa.

Nanking **late August, 1939**

Sir,

Open letter to the Shanghai American Community et als

The recent resignation of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, brings up certain points which, at the present juncture, should most certainly be brought to your attention.

Appointed to the post of Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1927, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, an esteemed American citizen, resigned from his post on June 30 this year, being unwilling to continue to serve any longer as figure-head of the British-controlled S.M.C.

Mr. Fessenden's appointment originally came about as the result of agitation on the part of the Chinese community, who in 1926/27, under the surge of the nationalist tempo, rebelled at the monopoly exerted by British interests over the Council. The S.M.C. however, continued to remain in effective British control, and Mr. Fessenden's appointment was merely accepted so that the British could use this as an excuse to tell the world that the S. M. C. was an international body, which in effect it has never been.

Nominally, Mr. Fessenden occupied the highest post in the S. M. C. but actually he had no executive power, so that he was in reality a mere figure-head.

In any case, the S. M. C. never had any use for Americans because it would not employ American citizens in responsible positions.

The Shanghai public will be surprised to know that there are only four Americans holding subordinate jobs in the Council, one of them being a printer, another a supervisor in the Public Works department, the third a clerk and the fourth a sergeant in the police force. There is not a single American assistant or deputy commissioner of police. The Commissioner of police is, of course, a full-fledged Britisher.

We know of at least one case where, three years ago, an American applicant for a subordinate job was turned down in favor of a British ex-soldier.

It is a surprise and a mystery how the British community in Shanghai can expect American co-operation on larger issues when discrimination is shown against Americans on the S.M.C. question.

A notable fact, which we are sure all Shanghai Americans can vouch for, is that the Chinese get along very well with Americans because of their democratic ideals and because there are no snobs among them. Visit any of the well-known social establishments and you will find Americans hobnobbing freely with their Chinese friends. One of your most prominent officials can be seen frequently dancing with Chinese lady friends. Chinese are welcome to the American Club but has any Chinese been allowed to set foot in that illustrious hall of British snobbery, the Shanghai Club, dubbed the "home" of racial prejudice and imperialistic arrogance.

Aside from Mr. Fessenden's position, the only post of some prestige held by an American is that of the head of the police legal department, but the present American incumbent has absolutely no power to act independently ; he is controlled by a higher British executive.

With Mr. Fessenden's resignation, American prestige in the S.M.C. has again fallen to an alarmingly low level. His post has been taken over by the British secretary, so that today there is not even an American figure-head in the S.M.C.

Americans are always welcome to pull British chestnuts out of the fire in Shanghai, but when an American makes an application for even a minor job in the S.M.C. he is told that there is no vacancy, which, in polite language, may be interpreted to mean that he is not wanted.

Has it ever occurred to you Americans that Britain deliberately defaulted in her war debts to the U.S.A. to the tune of US\$4,465,000,000, up to 1936? Britain has since been utilising this money for her rearmaments and for making loans to certain countries, especially to Poland and Turkey, in order to buy them over to her side in the event of a European war.

There is a strong feeling among Americans that America is used when convenient, and discarded when the emergency is over.

It will be recalled that in 1936 the American press was loud in demanding payment from Britain and suggested that Britain should give up all her colonial possessions in the Western hemisphere in lieu of payment of her war debts. To all this Britain turned a deaf ear. America was dubbed "Uncle Shylock" by the British press when she demanded payment of British war debts.

Britain is simply using the U.S.A. as a cat's-paw. This aspect of the case is more than obvious in Shanghai where American citizens are not wanted by the S.M.C. in their selection of employees. Preference is always given to Britishers.

Shanghai Britishers expect American help when they are in trouble, but when trouble is over they will not give "two hoots" for the Americans.

Shanghai Americans may be a bit clouded over the various issues which confront them over the China question as a whole, but the Shanghai question is clear-cut enough for them to form their own opinion. They should unanimously demand several high executive posts in the S.M.C. for American citizens, otherwise they should stand aloof and refuse to lend their assistance to British intrigue and domination in the International Settlement.

We feel confident that with greater American representation on the S.M.C. and with more Americans occupying high executive posts, the dilemma which today confronts the great metropolis of China will find an early solution. We prefer American democracy and square-dealing to British snobbery, intrigue and hypocrisy.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Hill

Editor "VOICE OF NEW CHINA"

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Yours very truly,



Editor "VOICE OF NEW CHINA"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~ 6876

REPORT

Date July 31, 1939. 39

Subject (in full) Chinese Commercial Publishing House, Shanghai Agent
for the "Voice of New China".

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. Glanville D.S.

With reference to the mention in the "Voice of New China" of the Chinese Commercial Publishing House, Room 304, 346 Szechuen Road, as its Shanghai Agent, enquiries made at that address show that the Chinese Commercial Publishing House exists in name only, and no signboard is exhibited on the premises. The Sino-British Publishing Company, which occupies Room 304, is the actual sales agency of the periodical "Voice of New China".

YH

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

DB

347

YU/

6. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch *blabla*

REPORT

Date July 24, 1939.

Subject. "Voice of New China" - an anti-British publication - further report.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken.

Forwarded by *C. Gaofo. J.!*

In answer to the query of D.C. (Special Branch) as to the personnel employed in the Sino-British Publishing Company, enquiries ascertain that one A.C. Mack, believed to be a British subject, occupies Room 304, 346 Szechuen Road, which is known as the Sino-British Publishing Company. It is understood that the staff employed by him work in Room 306, which accommodates the so-called International Industry Company.

It will be noted that A.C. Mack was concerned in the operation of the Compagnie Oriental de Capitalisation and the Northern Savings Society which failed in 1928 because of maladministration by the operators.

In connection with a \$136,688 fraud case, A.C. Mack was sentenced by the H.B.M. Court on April 10, 1934, to 2 years' imprisonment and released from gaol on October 5, 1935 on remission of sentence.



FILE

Kao Yen Ken
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Commr. of Police.

Sir :

Information

John Robertson

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

MEMO. 19.7.39.

81

Can you
ascertain who's
who in the
Semi-British
Publishing Co.

JB

19/7

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D.C. Special Branch.

YU/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 18, 1939.

Subject (in full). "Voice of New China" - an anti-British publication.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen Ken.

Forwarded by

C. Crawford S.I.

With reference to the bilingual fortnightly periodical "Voice of New China" which is of an anti-British nature, and gives an address at Rooms 304-306 Liza Building, corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads, observation shows that Room 304 Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, is occupied by the Sino-British Publishing Company, and Room 306 by the International Industry Company. These two rooms are joined to each other, Room 306 being closed throughout the day and entrance to it is difficult and limited. Copies of the above periodical can be obtained from Room 306, which is occupied by a staff of some 10 Chinese and two Japanese named Otsu (大津) and Ozawa (小澤).

Kao Yen Ken
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

DBR

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